

REMARKS

In the Office Action, Claims 1, 2 and 6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,738,643 to Harris in view of US Pub. 2003/0197488 A1 of Hulvey; Claims 3-5 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Harris in view of Hulvey and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,697,638 to Larsson or U.S. Patent No. 6,795,688 to Plasson; and Claims 7-9 were rejected “for the same reasons as set forth in claims 1-6, as method.” (Office Action, page 4.)

Claims 1, 3 and 7 have been amended, Claim 6 has been cancelled and new Claims 10 and 11 are presented. No new subject matter is added.

In the present invention, a Bluetooth wireless terminal connects with a Bluetooth module included in a wired phone within a specific area such as a home or office, and wired communication is performed through via the wired phone, to reduce wireless communication charges while allowing the user the convenience of using his/her wireless terminal. In contrast, the PDA 100 of the cited Harris reference sends dial information to a desktop telephone (130) or a portable telephone (140), and the desktop telephone (130) or the portable telephone (140) automatically go into speakerphone mode, and begins dialing. (See Figs. 1-2, and Col. 1, line 41, to Col. 2, line 2, of Harris.) Hulvey discloses a communication connection between a Bluetooth master and a slave. (See Fig. 11, ¶¶ 0065, 0066 of Hulvey.) Combining the PDA of Harris with a Bluetooth communication connection, as in Hulvey, between wired phones or portable telephones or the PDA of Harris results in a telephone number being sent to the wired phone or portable telephone, wherein the wired/portable telephone will, upon receiving the telephone number, go into a speakerphone mode and begin dialing.

However, the combination of the cited references fails to disclose or suggest connecting a Bluetooth wireless terminal with a Bluetooth module included in a wired phone, to allow a user to perform wired communication via the Bluetooth module of the wired phone. In addition, since the cited references fail to disclose such configuration,

the cited references do not facilitate wired communication via the Bluetooth terminal within a specific area such as home or office, so that unnecessary wireless communication charges can be reduced.

The present invention also provides an Identification (ID) key that is not disclosed or suggested by the cited references. The Bluetooth terminal of the present invention determines a phone number inputted after pressing a preset ID Key as the phone number for call connection via wired communication, and a phone number input without pressing the ID key as the phone number of call connection via wireless communication in the portable phone. Namely, the ID key of the present invention is used for determining whether the phone number input via the Bluetooth terminal is for wireless communication or wired communication via the wired phone.

Claims 1 and 7 are the pending independent claims. Claim 1 has been amended to include features presented in Claim 6, which has been canceled.

In regard to independent Claim 1, the Examiner alleged that Harris discloses “connecting the Bluetooth wireless terminal 100 with a wired network upon receiving the communication request signal.” (Office Action, page 2.) Applicant respectfully disagrees.

In Claim 1, the *communication request signal* is provided from the Bluetooth wireless terminal to initiate communication, to allow communication to occur via a wired phone connection, thereby avoiding high mobile phone bills. As explained in the Specification:

“Most conventional users establish a call connection state with another party using their mobile terminals instead of using a wired phone even though they are at home or an office, resulting in an increased amount of BTS (Base Transceiver System) load and unnecessary charges assessed to users due to high charges of mobile phone calls.” (Specification, page 3, lines 6-10.)

In contrast, Harris teaches use of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) to automatically dial a telephone. In Harris, information from the PDA (shown as item 100 and 200 in Figs. 1 and 2, respectively) is transmitted either by infrared link or Bluetooth link, as shown in

the two embodiments depicted in Figs. 1 and 2, respectively. (See, Col. 2, lines 10-12, "FIG. 2 shows an alternative operation in which the personal digital assistant 200 includes bluetooth module 205.")

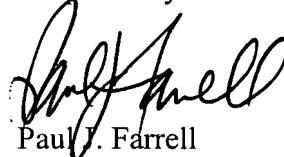
However, nowhere, either in the cited portions or elsewhere, does Harris disclose sending a communication request signal from the Bluetooth wireless terminal to initiate communication by the wireless device over the wired network via the Bluetooth network. Accordingly, the cited reference of Harris fails to disclose connecting the Bluetooth wireless terminal with a wired network upon receiving the communication request signal from the Bluetooth wireless terminal, as in Claim 1. Hulvey does not cure this defect of Harris.

Claim 7, which is the other pending independent claim, was rejected "for the same reasons as set forth in claims 1-6, as method." (Office Action, page 4.) Accordingly, for at least the above reasons, Claim 7 is patentable over the cited references.

While not conceding the patentability of the dependent claims, *per se*, Claims 2-5 and 8-11 are also allowable for at least the above reasons.

Accordingly, all of the claims pending in the Application, namely, Claims 1-5 and 7-11, are in condition for allowance. Should the Examiner believe that a telephone conference or personal interview would facilitate resolution of any remaining matters, it is requested that the Examiner contact Applicant's attorney at the number given below.

Respectfully submitted,



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